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03/01/88MATERIAL SAFETY
DATA SHEET

Company BRALCO METALS 8321 CANFORD ST PICO RIVERA, CALIFORNIA 90860	Issue Date NOVEMBER 25, 1985 REVISED MARCH 1, 1988	Identification Number COPPER CR & HR COPPER LEADTEX SHEET
Trade Name (Common Name or Synonym) COPPER SHEET OXYGEN FREE, HARD DRAWN, ELECTROLYTIC TOUGH PITCH	Emergency Phone Number 213-582-2272 213-723-3801	
Chemical Name	Formula	DOT Identification Number NA

I. INGREDIENTS

NOTE: PRODUCTS UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS DO NOT REPRESENT AN INHALATION, INGESTION OR CONTACT HEALTH HAZARD.				
BASE METAL, ALLOYING ELEMENTS AND METALLIC COATINGS	CAS #	% COMPOSITION BY WEIGHT (1)	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV (mg/m ³) (2)
Base Metal	CAS #		OSHA PEL	
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	>99.9		(Dust & Mist)
Trace Less Than .1% Phosphorus, Antimony, Selenium Bismuth				
Coating - Leadtex				
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	15 lbs./100 sq ft	.05	.15 (Dust & Fume)
(1) % OF ALLOYING MATERIAL VARIES WITH GRADE OF MATERIAL (2) 1985 - 1986 ACGIH THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE				

II. PHYSICAL DATA

Material is (At Normal Conditions) <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other		Appearance and Odor COPPER METALLIC, ODORLESS	
Acidity/Alkalinity pH - NA	Melting Point Boiling Point > 1800 F NA F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) Solubility in water (% by weight) > 8 NA	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 20 C) C 1628 C-1mm

III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory Protection NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED DUST & FUME RESPIRATOR SHOULD BE USED TO AVOID EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF PARTICULATES WHEN EXPOSURE EXCEEDS TLV'S	Hands, Arms and Body. PROTECTIVE GLOVES ARE RECOMMENDED DURING HANDLING OF FINES EXPOSURE
Eyes and Face SAFETY GLASSES OR GOGGLES SHOULD BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED BY EXPOSURE	Other Clothing and Equipment OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED BY THE WELDING STANDARD

IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

IF EXPOSED TO EXCESSIVE LEVELS OF METAL FUMES, REMOVE TO FRESH AIR, SEEK MEDICAL AID IMMEDIATELY. EYES: FLUSH WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES.

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V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

STEEL PRODUCTS IN THE NATURAL STATE DO NOT PRESENT AN INHALATION, INGESTION OR CONTACT HAZARD. HOWEVER, OPERATIONS SUCH AS BURNING, WELDING, SAWING, BRAZING AND GRINDING MAY RELEASE FUMES AND/OR DUSTS WHICH MAY PRESENT HEALTH HAZARDS IF TLV'S ARE EXCEEDED.

MAJOR EXPOSURE HAZARD

☒ INHALATION ☐ SKIN CONTACT ☐ SKIN ABSORPTION ☐ INGESTION

Short term exposure to fumes/dust may produce irritation of eyes and respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations of freshly formed oxide fumes of copper and lead may cause metal fume fever characterized by a metallic taste in the mouth and irritation of the throat and influenza-like symptoms.

Inhalation or ingestion of lead particles may result in lead-induced systemic toxicity. Symptoms of lead poisoning include abdominal cramps, anemia, muscle weakness and headache. Prolonged exposure can cause behavioral changes, kidney damage, CNS damage and reproductive effects.

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT? NO. THIS PRODUCTS INGREDIENTS ARE NOT FOUND IN THE LISTS BELOW
 ✓ YES FEDERAL OSHA ✓ NTP IARC

Fire and Explosion	Flash Point NA F	Auto Ignition Temperature NA F	Flammable Limits in Air Lower NA % Upper NA %	Extinguishing Media NA
	Fire and Explosion Hazards DUST HAZARD EXISTS UNDER FAVORING CONDITIONS OF SMALL PRACTICE SIZE. DISPERSION IN AIR AND STRONG IGNITION SOURCE MAY RESULT IN AN EXPLOSION			Extinguishing Media not to be used NA
Reactivity	Stability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable	Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) MERCURY, AMMONIA, ACETYLENE, ACIDS		
	Conditions to Avoid EXPOSURE DURING STORAGE TO STRONG ACIDS, BASES OR OXIDIZING AGENTS			
	Hazardous Decomposition Products TOXIC GASES, AEROSOLS & VAPORS MAY BE RELEASED IN A FIRE INVOLVING COPPER ALLOYS IF FUMES OF OTHER COMPOUNDS OR CONTACTING MATERIALS ARE INVOLVED			

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL

Spill or Leak Procedures	NA
Waste Disposal Method	ACCORDING TO LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VENTILATION: LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION SHOULD BE UTILIZED WHEN WELDING, BURNING.

SAWING, BRAZING, GRINDING OR MACHINING WHEN EXPOSURE EXCEEDS TLV'S

IN WELDING, PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN FOR AIRBORNE CONTAMINATES

WHICH MAY ORIGINATE FROM COMPONENTS OF WELDING ROD

ARC OR SPARK GENERATED WHEN WELDING OR BURNING COULD BE A SOURCE

OF IGNITION FOR COMBUSTABLE AND FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

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